Approved For Release 2003/08/06 : CIA-RDP82-00457R014100210004-2

## Year Classes

- 4. Officers and EM serving in the KBW (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego Internal Security Corps) and WOP (Wojsko Ochrony Pogranicza Military Border Guard) were drafted to serve for a specific time, whereas those who served with the UB (Urzad Bezpieczenstwa Security Office) and the MO (Milicja Obywatelska Citizens' Militia) were regulars and served for an unspecified time or for life. Members of the UB and the MO received better pay and had a greater job security than did the KBW and the WOP. KBW and WOP officers were to serve 10 to 12 years. I presume that officers in all branches of military service had to serve the same length of time or longer.
- 5. The prevailing system utilized by both the Polish Army and the Intermal Security Forces was to have two full classes on active duty simultaneously, with another class in the process of being called up. I have no information on the "double call-up" of classes in 1951.
- The following is a list of the length of service for NCOs and privates in the Polish Army:

Leng	th of Service	Arm/Service	Youngest Class	Oldest Class
(a)	30 months as of Aug 51	KBW	First increment of the class of 1932 was called up in Apr 52	1930. First increment of the class of 1929 was demobilized in January-February 1952. The last increment was demobilized in March and April 1952.
(b)	30 months as of Aug 51	WOP	as above	as above
(c)	30 months	Army (Inf)	First increment of the class of 1932 was called up in the spring of 1952	be demobilized in
(d)	36 months	Navy	unk	unk
(e)	36 months	Air Force	unk	unk
(£)	32 months	Tank & Artillery	1932	1929

I am not able to give information on planned or expected call-ups in the future.

## Retention of NCOs

7. Whenever the KBW or WOP wished to retain an NCO, his organization headquarters merely notified him that he had been retained, without further administrative action. Another method of retaining NCOs was to delay their demobilization date and papers. Promises of higher rank, better pay and more privileges were also used as inducements.

SECRET

25X1

## Reserve Training

- 8. Members of older classes (1922-28) who had not served in the Army prior to 1951-52 were given six months of basic training and then demohilized. Reserve officers of all arms and services (number of officers unknown to me) were called up for refresher training (infantry) for the first time in the autumn of 1949. They were called up for periods varying from three to six months.
- 9. Only a very small percentage of the reserve officers (actual number and percentage unknown) who had been called up for reserve training in 1950 and 1951 were returned to civilian life. The greater percentage was given assignments as factory supervisors, managers of State Cooperatives, etc. Officers who had been thus assigned received their uniforms from the Army and their salary from the state factory or from whatever state business utilized their services. The reserve officers who were returned to civilian status were those under suspicions of being politically unreliable.
- 25X110. KBW and WOP reserve officers received infantry refresher training and that upon their recall to active duty they were assigned only to the infantry as infantry officers.
  - 11. I am not knowledgeable concerning the method used in calling up reserve officers for military training, nor have I any information on the equipment of the reserves or details of reserve status (percentage of reserves, degree of former training, age limits. promotion policy, etc); however, the annual reserve officers training was directly under Soviet military supervision.

25X112. there were reserve officers' training schools at Poznan (Posen) /5225N-1658K7 and Katowice /5016N-1901K7; however, I have no details on these schools.

SECRET